From the Sea to the July Grand Review

By LYMAN S. WIDNEY, 34th III.

During the night of the 16th a bridge 400 feet in length was built across the Saluda River, and next morning we passed over, and marched 17 miles to Broad River, which was found and portion had to seek another crossing a number of miles discovered by Ward, who sent a brigade to threaten other crossing a number of miles discovered by Ward, who sent a brigade to threaten their flank which caused them to mile the miles are the first line of intrendments encountered by Ward. River, which we found well named, for it tant. was too wide for our pontoons to reach. Accordingly we were ferried over on boats, to build fortifications, in expectation of an attack while the bridge was under con- Fayetteville, arriving there March 10.

Our foragers discovered the enemy not tail, whose standing orders were to get provisions, regardless of risk, as the army reduced in number. It was surprising rather, that any should return from such small parties which might easily be over- of our cavalrymen. powered, so it appeared, but in fact they escaped day after day, either by showing perior numbers of antagonists.

The bridge was completed the following to the Columbia & Greenville Railroad, and destroyed a long stretch of it, after federates which we proceeded to Winsboro on the

GEN. HAMPTON TO GEN. GEARY.

Geary's Division had preceded us, and when it entered the town a note was handed Gen. Geary by the Mayor, from Gen. forces should arrive, and pledging the safehis troops.

We found two of Genry's mounted men left for this purpose, and after our division had also passed on, these guards, in coninnetion with the citizens, prevented any depredation by stragglers, and when the Confederates entered our guards were courteously treated. When they bade good-by to their friendly enemies the citizens and soldiers crowded around them to express their thanks and good wishes. We reached the Catawba River Feb. 23,

after a floundering march through mud and rain from Winsboro. There we had to wait for the Twentieth Corps to cross, after which our division passed over and moved out two miles to await the crossing of our wagon train. This we found was no small undertaking. The banks were very steep, and the road narrow and very slippery from frequent rains.

A dozen men to each wagon were re quired to move them, and the work, which continued day and night, was tedious and porious. On the second night after we had crossed rain began to fall early in the evening, much harder than before, and the work of crossing the wagons was suspended owing to the darkness and the chilling effect of the cold, drenching rain on men and animals; but the pontoniers warned Gen. Davis that the rapidly-rising river hovering in the vicinity, just beyond reach | emption from field service. Their miliwas endangering the bridge. So the exour corps and one-third of our wagon train on the wrong side of the river.

any alarm was given.

The house in which Kilpatrick was on the wrong side of the river.

corduror roads through swamps that appeared interminable, and had spent hours of unremitting labor to accomplish 16 miles in distance, when informed of the miles in distance, when informed of the miles in distance, when informed of the man special dashed out of it and spent of the surgeon for an answer to the question that frembled on his lips, "Doctor, am I hurt bad?"

The Surgeon quickly turned away without several out of my mount.

On the next morning we reached Raccoon Ford, on the Rapidan, where we following day.

The Surgeon quickly turned away without a reply, cleared his throat several out of my mount.

On the next morning we reached Raccoon Ford, on the Rapidan, where we found Gen. "Jeb" Stuart and Fitzhugh out a reply, cleared his throat several out a reply, cleared his throat several out of my mount.

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men and wagons crossed the next day.

COLD, DRENCHING RAINS.

Then, after five days of delay, exposed that many rode into the swamp and lost their horses, as already stated.

It is any it no more.

We expected to force the fighting to a to continuous cold, drenching rains, worn with exhausting labor and reduced to As Kilpatrick had no use for us—in quarter rations of cowpeas, we were all another five days to the Great Pedee

Under ordinary conditions, we did not consider it a hardship to march 20 miles a day, but our route from the Catawha to the Great Pedee was beset with extraordinary difficulties. There was rain, continuous rain, all the way. Dry land became swamps, and swamps lakes. When we were not building bridges we were building corduroy or lifting wagons buried bub-deep in the treacherous quicksand. Every hour of daylight found us moving. bivouseked long after night, and de parted long before day. Our clothing was never dry and our stomachs never full.

The land was too poor to support the few natives who encumbered it, so our to be told that General Starvation was not many paces behind, and that a little delay on our part would cause us to be

evertaken.

Over this wretched trail we dragged r wagons and our bodies, with an effort that knew no relaxation, until the limit of our endurance was reached each day.

BRIDGING THE GREAT PEDER. Fortunately for our endurance, we were forced to halt at the Great Pedee when we reached it March 4. A bridge nearly 1,000 feet long had to be built, and our

pontoons could not reach that distance.

This difficulty was surmounted on the 7th, and we resumed our forced marches over a country of swamps, quicksand and scant forage. We passed about one squalid cabin in each five miles. The next day our division marched near-

ly 30 miles, in a rain, to reach Lumber River and secure the bridge. Our for-agers reached it first, and unexpectedly guards, and drove them away before they could destroy the bridge, as intended.

forest, and although forage was scant, we enjoyed the soft carpet of pine needles, upon which we could walk with easy comfort, or rest at night as on a downy

Pine knots were unlimited, and these we gathered each night of our bivouac and burned with lavish prodigality.

We kindled such roaring fires that the grim forest became a brilliantly-illuminated arcade, thronged with thousands of busy inhabitants, preparing simple repasts

He selected four divisions thicking me not to go beyond the enemy's skirmish line, and to be sure to protect Wheaton's cum.

Corps—to be reduced to fighting trim and free from any impediment to rapid movement, except necessary ammunition was looking over it. He and Gen. Wright tured, and that it might have had sometime. to partially satisfy healthy appetites, or stretched upon blankets in full enjoyment of the warmth and glow, while quiet conversation, repartee or song sped the hours until sleep came unbidden to restore our the Right Wing were appointed to take charge of Lincoln. I form the Right Wing were directed to move column,

youd description. A country black smoke would shoot up to a great would climb the dark column, and for the

moment transform it into a fiery pillar. Then the melting resin and pitspread

Emerging from the forest we found good plank road, which we followed to after

very far away, and lost a number cap-tured, including two members of our regi-They belonged to the regular de-those standing orders were to get that morning and cut to pieces.

It was not surprising that before his arrival, and rightly judged that our little band of foragers should return reduced in number. It was surprising prepared to hear of such a disaster. As of two regiments. rather, that any should return from such hazardous service. In order to forage effectively it was necessary to divide into which was in advance, to fly to the relief

We started with a "dog trot," our regithe woods directly toward the scene of the ing for further operations, so we were supposed disaster, and reached it in short ordered to hold and fortify our position.

hat, coat or shoes.

A line of skirmishers was thrown for- night. ward from our regiment in the direction of the retreating enemy, and discovered killed and four wounded. Hampton, asking that a guard be left to protect private property after the departition in a swamp a number of horses stuck in the mud, with all their trappings on, but ty and good treatment of such guards by saddles and sabers. We saw the enemy whose fresh, clean uniforms denoted ex-

miles the first day, reaching Taylor's Hole they knew they were confronting veterans, Creek.

Before we reached it we heard the cracking of the cavalry carbines, which betokened the presence of an enemy with whom we were soon to deal. BATTLE OF AVERASBORO. Next morning we moved four miles to the vicinity of Averasboro, where we found Hardee intrenched behind a swampy Sixth Corps.—OLIVER Enwards, Brevet

stretch of land bordering South River. Major-General, Warsaw, Ill.

o a second line.

Our brigade came on the field about this time and took part in the advance on the second line, which was also abandoned

slight opposition. The third and main line was now before We heard artillery firing an hour or two | Carlin and Morgan the left of our line. Our brigade (Mitchell's, of Morgan's

When our line was thus formed we moved forward within 200 yards of the We started with a "dog trot," our regiment leading, across the fields and through

was dotted with dead and wounded Con-federates. night settled upon us with all its discom-forts. The enemy ceased to annoy us, so



"WE PULLED THE HORSES OUT OF THE MUD AND SUPPLIED OURSELVES WITH SADDLES AND SABERS."

us to remain long in one place.

(To be continued)

President Lincoln at Fort Stevens.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I remem-

ber distinctly the visit of President Lin-

pickets.

Wing, had gone forward with the Twen- half-dressed as he was, and swinging his rieth Corps to superintend the building of saber, cried "Come on, boys!" and dashed

He returned in haste to devote his energy in remitting our column.

Another bridge was completed during the night of the 27th, and the remaining men and wagons crossed the next day.

Was effectually disposed of had turned the stopped for the o'clock at night, guarded by Stuart's men.

About midnight Stuart attacked 200 or the owner stand-unit attacked 200 or the owner stand-unit

quarter rations of cowpeas, we were all fact, he did not send for us—we returned hurried forward with forced marches for to the main road and continued our march to Fayetteville, which we approached two days later, following Baird's Division, which was skirmishing with the enemy' rear guard as it retired.

DESTRUCTION OF FAYETTEVILLE AR-SENAL.

We remained three days in Fayetteville, during which time we destroyed a number of public buildings. We battered structure, by using iron rails suspended by ropes, as battering rams, thus avoiding coln to Fort Stevens, and his demeanor the dangerous agency of fire.

The citizens were well treated and private property fully protected.

We marched in review before Gen.

Sherman, and noticed that the citizens the President, who gave us a cordial greatdisplayed more interest as spectators than ing. At that moment Gen. Russell's Divi- toward Richmond. had been the case in other Southern cities. While encamped here our ears were saluted one bright Sunday morning by the sound of a steam-whistle on some ap- Wright ordered Gen. Russell to put my as he did his own men. roaching river craft. We recognized it brigade (the Third) directly in front of

gons and ambulances.

The two remaining divisions of our salute to Gen. Russell's right. My salute to Gen. Russell was returned by Mr. at Chancellorsville.

and when we were sufficiently near for them to see the red grosses they knew they had the Sixth Corps to deal with. My brigade was not required to do much fighting, but I am sure that every man, knowing the eyes of the President upon him, wished it were otherwise, that

JUST BEFORE CHANCELLORSVILLE. The Confederates Capture a Dispatch Bearer

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: When, in April, 1863, the Army of the Potomac crossed the Rappahannock and Rapidan nold's Plantation, however, is written in-Rivers to attack Lee, Gen. Slocum com-delibly upon memory's tablet. manded the Right Wing, composed of the Our march was interrupted, however, us, and there Hardee had collected his two days before we arrived there, by the forces, apparently to deliver battle, while was one of 80 men that constituted Gen. was one of 80 men that constituted Gen. undisturbed, foraging extensively. There Slocum's escort. The Eleventh and Twelfth Corps cross-

The Eleventh and Twelfth Corps cross-ed the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford, and to rejoin the column. This was unusual the Rapidan at Germanna Ford, the as they generally remained out until a much later hour. It soon became known that Wheeler was around. Maj. Griffith Ely's Ford.

While the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps were crossing the Rapidan, Maj. Steel, of Hooker's staff, came with an order for five men of Slocum's escort to accompany him to the headquarters of the Fifth Corps, then commanded by Gen. Meade. Serg't Allen, of the escort, ordered me to take charge of the detail and report to The bridge was completed the following order; but the battle was already lost and afternoon, when we marched out five miles won and Kilpatrick held the field, which orders, until a dark, cold, wet and stormy quarters at 3 o'clock p. m., we went back on the road about three miles to a corner where we met the Eleventh Corps. There The General himself looked a little the we turned our attention to fighting the ele- we took a road leading through a woodworse for wear, as we saw him without ments, with very poor success, as we had land. It was raining, and we heard thunto do without fires and lie under arms all night.

Our regiment suffered a loss of three defound Gen. Meade at Ely's Ford.

and, after the General and Maj. Steel had in a swamp a number of horses stuck in the mud, with all their trappings on, but which Rhett's Artillery had retreated dispatch to Slocum. Maj. Steel gave me descrited by their riders. These we extri-bould arrive, and pledging the safe-good treatment of such guards by descrited by their riders. These we extri-good treatment of such guards by descrited by their riders. These we extri-cated and supplied ourselves freely with saddles and sabers. We saw the enemy whose fresh, clean uniforms denoted ex-lookout. Don't let the rebs get that dispatch. In the event you are captured, be sure that you destroy it. You will be all right when you reach that corner where we met the Eleventh Corps. Our troops will picket that corner to-night, but as we have no countersign out yet, you must let withdrawn. Similar barricades were yourself be known as best you can." vourself be known as best you can

B. F. Owen, of Co. C, 9th N. Y. Cav., and myself took the advance, some 20 or 30 yards, the three others of our party being ordered to keep that distance in the rear and to be watchful. We met with no misadventure until we had come nearly to the corner where we expected to find our pickets. Hearing a noise, but no challenge, and apprehensive that the picket would fire upon us, we thought it best to do some challenging ourselves.

"Who is there?"
"Friends. Come in."

I thought I recognized the voices of the men of the 6th Cav., who had been the advance guard of the Twelfth Corps that day, but when we started to go in we were surrounded by 30 or 40 Confederates. One of them, riding a gray horse, ordered me to dismount. When I had obeyed him, he commanded me to mount his horse. We simply traded horses, the Confederate do-

ing the trading.

Most prominent in my mind was the thought of that dispatch, which, with a of our guns. The story as told to us was tary experience had been confined to the letter from my mother, and one from my hausting work had to be resumed and that Kilpatrick, with one brigade, was defences of Charleston in the midst of sweetheart, was in the inside pocket of my continued until midnight, when a large surprised at day-break, while all were their homes and friends, until their city cavalry jacket. I took out two envelopes portion of the bridge was carried away asleep, by Hampton's cavalry, which fair-and was sure one of them contained the advance of the advance of the dispatch. As it was white I dared not any alarm was given.

The house in which Kilmatrick was contained the fair-any alarm was given.

The house in which Kilmatrick was contained the advance of them contained the advance of the march, a feat that our navy failed to accomplish after years of bombardment.

The long was carried away as on the previous day, but they did not so successfully retard the advance of the advance of the advance of the advance of the march, a feat that our navy failed to accomplish after years of bombardment.

One of the wounded a mere love in which Kilmatrick was carried away as for the previous day, but they did not the fair and was sure one of them contained the advance of the a One of the wounded, a mere boy, sat on envelopes through a hole in my pants' FACING STARVATION.

Sleeping was surrounded before he could get out, but he succeeded in eluding the guards and escaped on foot, and only half look in his eyes. To several of our men lst Va. Cav., questioned me closely as to Our corps was now divided into two helpless fragments, and the question of subsistence suddenly assumed threatening prominence. The country around us being swampy and thinly settled, scarcely afforded one day's ration, after which we were reduced to cowpeas alone, and at last even these were exhausted, although our foragers scoured the land with tireless effort. Gen. Slocum, the commander of our Wash of the commander of our ment of the form of the enemy. Kilpatrick, law to submit long to such ignominious treatment. No sconer did he find himself free from immediate danger of capture than he seized a lorse, borrowed a saher, mounted, half-dressed as he was, and swinging his look in his eyes. To several of our men who stopped to offer sympathy or assist, and even the see a doctor," and when one of our Surgeons rode near, have one of our Surgeons rode near, he was hailed and came over to investigate. We were placed in charge of a lieutenant, who lost his way in the woods and spent the night in wantlering. Again the spot where the fatal bullet had entered his stomach.

The country around us being required a picket detail consisting of five one of our Surgeons rode near, he was hailed and came over to investigate. We were placed in charge of a lieutenant, who lost his way in the woods and spent the night in wantlering. Again the spot where the fatal bullet had entered his stomach.

The country around us being required and race for the nearest timber, leaving and race he only replied in a quiet voice, "Boys, let me see a doctor," and when one of our Surgeons rode near, he was hailed and came over to investigate. We were placed in charge of a lieutenant, who lost his way in the woods and spent the night in wantlering. Again the specific in the white, tender skin marked the specific in the white tender skin marked the specific in the white the specific in the white the only replied in a quiet voice, "Boys, let me see a doctor," and when one of our Surgeons rode near, he was hailed and came over to investigate. We were p During this examination his brown eyes tiously bit off small bits, chewing them, searched the face of the Surgeon for an and spitting them out of my mouth.

of their disorganization. It was their turn to fly, and they did so in such a hurry boyish face, when we turned away and killing their Lieutenant-Colonel and capturing about 100 men.

On the next morning we were put into conclusion the next morning, as our arrangements for subsistence did not allow heard cannonading all day. Toward sition when the remainder of the regiment Daybreak disclosed to us a harmless and wall, over which we clambered.

Hardee had departed in the middle. the dim firelight I examined the two envelopes that I had concealed in the leg troops that and not yet crossed the creek, "flag did not float over the Courthouse, darkness and storm, unperceived by our of my trousers. One was the dispatch, the other my mother's letter. I had chewed up my sweetheart's letter in the

as follows:
"I am now crossing the river. I have one division and its battery across, that have taken position for the night, and Jessup, suggesting at the same time that coln to Fort Stevens, and his demeanor think I will have all my corps across to-under fire. Gen. D. A. Russell, Gen. Emight. What position shall I take in the I told him also, that we could do nothing 45th Pa., for they did excellent service, ory Upton, and myself reported to Gen. morning to connect with your command?" Wright for orders, and he presented us to the stove and watched it burn.

On the following morning we started toward Richmond. The officer in charge, sion, I selected a dozen of the boys and As to Comrade C. W. Fulford, Win sion, of the Sixth Corps, was marching from Washington to the fort. Gen was a kind-hearted gentleman, treating leave it in place. This was done in the from Washington to the fort. Gen. the prisoners with as much consideration

Upon our arrival at Richmond we were as the voice of civilization—and answered it with cheers which echoed and re-echoed from every portion of our great camp.

Fort Stevens to support Wheaton. To inspect the enemy's position I mounted the roled. This was on Sunday. On the following the control of Presently two gunboats arrived from Wilmington, and reported the capture of that important stronghold from the enemy.

Thus far Sherman had been able to Thus far Sherman had been able to keep the Confederate forces divided by threatening several important points with one Wing or the other, and then passing them by, to pounce upon some other point found unprotected. While our Left Wing

them by, to pounce upon some other point found unprotected. While our Left Wing threatened Augusta, and the Right Wing threatened Charleston, the Confederates had to concentrate at both those cities, which left us free to dart upon Columbia, necessarily left unprotected. Again, our Wing advanced upon Charlotte, where the enemy gathered to oppose us, but we turned to the right and fell upon Fayetteville. Now we could not hope to further clude the gathering forces of the Confederacy. Strenuous efforts had been made to collect would not remain so covered. When the the gathering forces of the Confederacy. Strenuous efforts had been made to collect a sufficient force to meet us. Hood's army from Tennessee, the garrisons from Autorest, and although forage was scant, we emjoyed the soft carpet of pine needles, approximately approximately and the soft carpet of pine needles, approximately and the soft of the dispatch is of great importance. The dispatch is of great importance, and my leading regiment the 37th Mag. Indeed, a sufficient force to meet us. Hood's army from Tennessee, the garrisons from Autority and the soft of the dispatch is of great importance. The dispatch is of the dispatch is of the detail would not remain so covered. When the said further: "We should have received the said further: "We should not remain so covered. When the said further: "We should not remain so covered. When the said further: "We should not remain so covered. When the said further: "We should not remain so covered. When the said further: "We should not remain so covered. When the said further: "We should not remain so covered. When the said further: "We should not remain so covered. When the said further: "We should not remain so covered. When the said further: "We should not remain so covered. When the said further: "We should not remain so covered. When the said further: "We should not remain so covered. When the said further: "We should not remain so covered. When the said further: "We should not remain s skillful strategy we had learned to respect. Sherman now prepared for the deployed in front of the fort and advanced.

barried e across the Seventh street road, and my leading regiment, the 37th Mass., to fall into the hands of the enemy deployed in front of the fort and advanced.

However, before Allen received in

However, before Allen received my let-ter he had been sent back to his regiment, He selected four divisions finclinding fine not to go beyond the enemy's skirmish and could not see Col. Rogers or Gen. Slo

thing to do with the defeat of our army

versation, repartee or song sped the hours until sleep came unbidden to restore our energy for another day's march.

The resin factories we encountered in the forest were too tempting to be left unmolested. We usually found them in flames, presenting a spectacle grand between two description.

A column of dense wagons. Four divisions of the baggage wagons. Four divisions of the Right Wing were directed to move column, and when Wheaton attacked my column, and when Wheaton attacked my gone through 125 battles and skirmishes, and has the care of a family, is likely to with supporting distance of our column. The two remaining divisions were to guard the wagons.

On March 15 we crossed Cape Fear River and marched away from Favetter way front. From a few prisoners that we was not captured, but that the man who has before he died, but an old soldier who has gone through 125 battles and skirmishes, and has the care of a family, is likely to with feeble resistance, the enemy's skirmishes, and has the care of a family, is likely to with feeble resistance, the enemy's skirmishes, and has the care of a family, is likely to be neglectful of the matter of writing letters. So, time has slipped away, but before he died, but an old soldier who has gone through 125 battles and skirmishes, and has the care of a family, is likely to with feeble resistance, the enemy's skirmishes. So, time has slipped away, but the creek above and below, and very nearly the command advanced also, meeting however, with feeble resistance of unreled to move the command advanced also, meeting however, and has the care of a family, is likely to the creek above and below, and very nearly the command advanced also, meeting however, and has the care of a family, is likely to the creek above and below, and very nearly the creek above and below, and the creek above and below, the creek above and the creek above and below, and the creek above and below, and the creek above and the On March 15 we crossed Cape Fear River and marched away from Fayettewille. Gen. Sherman, believing that our column of four divisions was on the direct road to meet the enemy, rode at our head. Kilpatrick's cavalry rode on in adhead. Kilpatrick's cavalry rode on in adwance, we following as fast as the wretched roads would permit. The recent rains perhaps over an acre of ground, would flow, boiling and flaming, into the nearby stream, to float away on the surface of the way for the passage of our military and wagons, so we accomplished only 10 the manner in which our lines advanced value of the surface of the way for the passage of our military and wagons, so we accomplished only 10 the manner in which our lines advanced value of the surface of the way for the passage of our military and wagons, so we accomplished only 10 the manner in which our lines advanced value of the out N. 1. Cav. saw me burn the dispatch.—R. B. Wapsworth, Q. M. Sergeant of the out N. 1. Cav. saw me burn the dispatch.—R. B. Wapsworth, Q. M. Sergeant, Co. I. 9th water, still fiercely burning.

WITH THE CAVALRY.

Reynold's Plantation and Waynesboro,

barricades to the rear-an indication that

with seven-shooters, with which

they stopped the further progress of many

a Johnny. Wheeler withdrew his men be-yond range, and then the company fell

back to the next barricade, continuing to

ter midnight, when the enemy again at-

Firing was heard to the rear.

the shells and cheer.

two previous occasions.

Gen. Ranm.

Kilpatrick Tilting With Wheeler Down in Georgia. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Gen. Raum is always interesting and usually correct, but I regretted his omission of my regiment, 5th Ohio Cav., when he named the organizations composing Kil-patrick's Division down in Georgia. I have an exceedingly vivid recollection that

I am writing from memory, and may We got even with Wheeler's trooper fall into error as to dates. Some inci-dents connected with Kilpatrick's operations in Georgia failed to impress me; therefore, I have forgotten them. Rey-

of the army, having little idea of our des-tination. For a few days we rode along came a change. About Nov. 26, the for-agers were seen coming in from all the byas they generally remained out until a much later hour. It soon became known that Wheeler was around. Maj. Griffith and his redoubtable scouts came in and his redoubtable scouts came in and represented that they had been compelled to some in gray turned, one by one, filed away, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle. reported that they had been compelled to fight their way back to the command. and disappeared. We went into camp some time before patrick giving command. "Col. Heath

trouble was coming. By night our foragers were all in-some of them having been run in. An hour or two after midnight we were ordered quietly to saddle our horses. There was no sound of bugle, We then killed all unserviceable horses. This was done by a blow on the head with a hammer. It looked cruel, but such is war. About 3 a. m. Wheeler attacked the barricade, and a hot engagement ensued, carbines and artillery giving the rebs a warm reception. Now and then we could hear the rebel yell. The First Brigade held the position. Mounting and forming fours, we swung into the road, and were commanded to trot—away from the fight. When day dawned we were still going. Finaliy, on a slight elevation, we came to a barricade that was just long enough to cover one company. There was an open space for us to pass through, the object of the obstruction being merely to check the enemy while the troops were being soon we passed through a dozen of them, never haulting until we overtook the wamidnight. Just how long our men fought However, when they abandoned the position they came out hurriedly, just as we had done. Wheeler followed, of course, but when he found himself up against the 5th Ohio Cav., Ellis, Minn. first little barricade he was surprised. The company left behind the barricade were

FLAG ON COURT HOUSE. Entering Vicksburg-Honors Claimed by the 45th Ill.

Instead of attacking them in front they the Court House," and I do not think there flanked them, compelling the company be- is any comrades outside of the 45th Ill. hind the barricade to fall back to escape who will uphold his claim as against Adj'tcapture. Handicapped by the wagon Gen. Clark's statement that "It was our train, our march was difficult and weari- headquarters flag that first floated there, some. Again we camped at night, the conditions being similar to those on the III. flag over the Court House would look like a handkerchief on a stick in compari-Gen. Kilpatrick now realized that in all probability he would have to give battle or lose a wagon train. However, he got away early on the next morning without the solution of the solution o any serious objection from Wheeler. He round it, and claim their rights to stand pension. The Board of Review sitting in strenuously endeavoring to ride up and be counted in favor of Gen.

miles in distance, when informed of the condition of our corps.

Hampion's men, believing that Kilpatrick times, and noticing an approaching ambulance, ordered it to be stopped for the bulance, ordered it to be stopped for the bulance for the bulance

dered to hold the bridge until the rear vicesourg—and there was vicesourg—and the vicesourg—and there was vicesourg—and the was vicesour ed the garrison" and the flag of the 45th returned to support us, Col. T. W. Heath | would be "the first to float over the con- charge of the wagon train from Columbia, quered city," for it was inside of the being in command. We were also supported by the Rodman guns of the 10th works, and they did not have to go to the the firing being very rapid. My company, distinct the firing being very rapid. My company rapid being very rapid bein

If Comrade Jones gets into trouble with I read the dispatch, which was do effective work in destroying the bridge, the boys in claiming too much in his positive way, he has himself only to blame, it, the timbers being damp and covered and it might put discredit on his other with moss. I reported the fact to Capt.

Jessup, suggesting at the same time that

We do not wish to "steal any thunder"

nor claim any honors that are due to the more than to loosen the floor, tear off the and I have a slight claim to be connected After reading the dispatch I put it into side rail, and be ready to throw the floor with them, for Gen. John E. Smith was off immediately after the rear guard had their Colonel, and I was Provost-Marshal As to Comrade C. W. Fulford, Wimintervals when the troops that were body, during the two hours that we were crossing were not closed up. Meanwhile marching and waiting (halting) over the our supports were firing continuously at two miles of road from camp to and the enemy, who were endeavoring to cut through the city to the Courthouse Square, off our rear guard from the bridge. Our and I did not see any troops at the Court-

rear guard, however, was comparatively house. a strong column, and valiantly fought Now Now, comrades, there are some acts and the environing rebels. As company after incidents of our lives that we can rememcompany passed over the bridge we could ber 40 years ago just as plain as though see evidences of the struggle in which they had been engaged. A Colonel came riding by, and in a loud voice exclaimed: ride into the city by the side of Col. Tour-"Any one who says the First Brigade is tellotte, on that bright and beautiful afdemoralized is a —— liar!" We began to ternoon, is as fresh and plain to me as get excited, and anxiously inquired of the passing troops how far the extreme rear- I agree with the 45th boys that they

to rush the bridge. The presence of the and meet the 4th Minn, boys at the Courtregiment and the artillery, however, was house in the afternoon, honors would seem somewhat assuring. Finally, in answer to our question came the response: "Yes, we less than an hour and then went back to are the last, and the Johnnies will be on you in a moment." We quickly made the 6th inst. moved in for good, and duty. bridge impassable, the enemy firing upon us the while. "Co. D, fall back!" ordered there and can remember anything on either the Colonel. The artillery shelled the side of this controversy, should stand up woods. There was no reply. The enemy and be counted, and state it, so that we

made a rapid march of one and a half ready been quoted in The National Trib-miles we overtook the troops that had gone une that bears on this, and I have been before. We filed in between two lines of flooded with personal letters, all quoting cavalry, dismounted. Passing through a the Records-and one of them was a 28 grove, and into a vast field, we beheld a page one which seemed to be trying to barricade extending as far as we could prove to me that I was not there at all. see. Firing was heard to the rear. The 5th Ohio Cay, came in hurriedly, making that was written July 4, '63, is good evialute to Gen. Russell was returned by Mr. Lincoln.

I had intended to write to Gen. Slocum both flanks. The silence of the Johnnies again. Comrade E. B. Reese, 59th Ind., The silence of the Johnnies at the bridge was accounted for. Having the company through 125 bettles and discovered to the silence of the Johnnies at the bridge was accounted for. Having the company through 125 bettles and discovered to the silence of the Johnnies at the bridge was accounted for. Having the company through 125 bettles and discovered to the silence of the Johnnies at the bridge was accounted for. Having the company through 125 bettles and discovered to the silence of the Johnnies at the bridge was accounted for. Having the company through 125 bettles and discovered to the silence of the Johnnies at the bridge was accounted for. made a demonstration there, they crossed us that some 12 or 18 years ago he called the creek above and below, and very near-ly intercepted the retreat of the 5th Ohio. Col. Sanborn's Brigade being the first The regiment, however, had an open read troops to the Courthouse, and that Logan while the rebels had to cross the fields, their progress being somewhat retarded by

As Gen. Logan was ranking Division

Our right, extending into the woodland commander of the post, his report might soon became hotly engaged. The enemy hurt the claims of the 45th boys and make then prepared to charge our center. Pres-ently they came at a trot, then at a gal-claimed two honors, when there were othlop. The artillery opened upon them most effectively, driving them back. Not a shot or will we have to call on the editor to or will be editor t was fired from our carbines. All we did or will we have to call on the editor t was to witness the demoralizing work of look over the old files and republish it? D. L. WELLMAN, Frazee, Minn.

Again the bugles sounded, and away we went, but not rapidly as on former casions. Wheeler evidently was couraged. There were no rushes upon our rear, no hanging on our flanks. On we rode, mile after mile, until near night-fall, when we reached the Fourteenth Corps. My company was detailed to picket the same road that we had come in on. I thought that was imposing extra duty upon us, but we obeyed the order all

the 5th Ohio Cav. was with Kilpatrick at During those three days that we tilted and overcomes that unpleasant necessity with Wheeler we tore up no railroad tracks, but we did build barricades and run away from them.

We got even with Wheeler's troopers

The tracks are tracked by the tracks are tracked by the tracked engagements graphically described by

when we found him, a few days later, at Waynesboro. My brigade was not in the first part of the fight, but was there in time to rush the town. I remember this scene. We filed into line in front of the Second Brigade, which was dismounted. We filed into line in front of the standing to horse. We were in a field was a valley fringed by steep bluffs. A creek, or small river, wound through the valley, Waynesboro being on the opposite bluffs. While standing in line the the Swamp-Root, and a book that tells all e op- about it and its great cures, both sent about the solutely free by mail. Address Dr. Kilmide mer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When in writing, be sure to mention that you read we saw a horseman in gray ride out to the edge of the bluff in Almost instantly we heard Gen. Kil-

take your regiment; charge by column of fours down that road and give those fel lows a start." With drawn sabers, we charged in grand array. The Johnnies gave us right of way, making feeble re-sistance. They left a few dead and wounded and one or two prisoners. However, warmer work was before us. Turn ing to the right we opened a fence and went into line in an open field. Here we were greeted by the rattle of small-arms and the roar of cannon. The guns of the back of our line, and sent shot after shot my. When they began firing canister they created some confusion in our ranks, the case shot flying too low. Col. Heath, noticing the confusion, thought his men were flirching. However, when one of the shot fell near him he understood. Wheeling his horse, he rode up the hill, waving his sword, and shouting: "Elevate those guns. Your shots are falling among my Forming in the valley, the command then charged the town, putting Wheeler's troopers to flight. Gen. Kilpatrick, sitting on his horse, was in high glee. Pointing toward the rapidly-re-treating enemy, he said: "Well, Joe Wheeler has got a good licking this time. I always could lick him. I whipped him at West Point, have licked him here, and can do it again."-J. A. GILBERG, Co. D,

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: As to fall back from barricade to barricade, "what regiment first entered the city of their Spencers carrying destruction into Vicksburg" on July 4, 1863, is now getting to be more interesting, and the facts may the enemy's ranks whenever they came within range of the "fortifications." This be brought out and settled, for some are mode of warfare continued throughout the now getting waked up, who were there in person, in the line of duty, and do not greater part of the day. That night the quote Rebellion Records as against living command encamped in a good position, covered by an extensive barricade. We witnesses with hat and boots on, who do remained quietly in that position until af- not even qualify their statements with "to the best of my knowledge and belief," etc., tacked. The same tactics were adopted but give incidents in corroboration. Comrade J. P. Jones, of Sheldon, Mo. as on the previous day, but they did not

around the flanks of our column, which he very nearly succeeded in doing on the House.

guard was behind. Of every passing went over the works in the forenoon, and company we would ask: "Is this the rear into camp or bivouac somewhere, and if guard?" We were expecting the enemy they then "scattered out to see the sights"

was invisible. What could it mean? can get at the facts, for future history. "Capt. Jessup, take your company and Please do not quote Rebellion Records guard those guns to the rear; keep them on the run," ordered the Colonel. Having to corroborate them, for enough has althem without you have some positive knowledge

Commander in the Seventeenth Corps, and

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Line.

FOUR BROTHERS.

Walter Dunbas, First Sergeant, Co. K, 16th Mich., Olympia, Wash., writes: "My mother gave four sons to the Union army: Walter Dunbas, 16th Me.; Harlow, 20th Me.; Lewis, 32d Me., and Roscoe, 4th Me. Harlow was killed by a piece of shell in front of Petersburg, Roscoe died of disease in hospital, Lewis was wounded, and since the war was killed by a snowslide in Nevada. Walter was wounded, May 10, 1864, taken prisoner near Hatcher's Run, Feb. 6, 1865, and was in Pember ton Prison, Richmond, until exchanged, March, 1865. I draw no pension, but am in favor of a straight \$12 service pension. and as much more as we can get, for we are entitled to it."

THREE GENERATIONS.

Henry C. Conch, Cooper, Tex., writest lution, and my father served in the Mexi-can war. In the civil war my father was for a time a member of the same company to which I belonged, but on account of disability was discharged at Leavenworth, Kan. I was in the battle of Murfreesoro, and in the last fight at Pulaski, the battle opening in the afternoon and ending after midnight. We followed Forrest to the Tennessee River, and at Florence, Ala., were in a skirmish, one of our pickets being killed at the first fire. I was also in the campaign which ended in the destruction of Hood's army at Nashville."

CORRECTS SERGEANT BREEN. James W. Webb, 5th N. Y. (Zouaves), 13 Willoughby St., Brooklyn, N. Y., writes: "Serg't Patrick Breen, in his article 'Regulars in the Civil War,' is mistaken regarding the 140th and 146th N. Y. taking part in the battle of Second Bull Run. The 140th N. Y. joined the Warrenton, Nov. 13, 1862, some months after the battle was fought. In that battle the Third Brigade, Warren's, consist-ed of the th5 N. Y. (Duryea Zouaves), and the 10th N. Y. No troops ever fought better than the Regulars in the Army of

SERVICE PENSION. Ezekiel Cast, Sergeant, Co. H, 2d Ohio petent to pass upon our disabilities as are the local boards, composed of our best He says: "My bri- six different local boards agree that I am

WAS AHEAD OF WAGNER AT SPRING HILL. When the main column had crossed Buck Head Creek, my company was ordered to hold the bridge until the rear guard should pass over and there was where the "gar-B. F. Goe, Fay, Okla., writes: "Gen. the 120th Ind. arrived at Spring Hill, in about two hours in advance of Gen. Wagner. Having built breastworks of cordward across an open field, east of Spring proaching rebel cavalry. When Wagner appeared the regiment was being steadily

> DATE OF THE FIGHT AT FARMINGTON. H. W. Miller, Co. K, 7th Iowa, Missouri Valley, Iowa, writes: "Of Comrade Bower, Co. C, 42d Ill., Decatur, Mich., I inquire: Was not the 3d Mich. Cav. in the ight at Farmington, Miss., May 9, 1862. My wife's father was a member of that pate in the battle, washed his clothes in Seven Mile Creek, and was never seen afterward, the washed clothes, however, being found on the bank of the creek. My wife has a record indicating the battle was fought May 9."

John M. Boyce, Boyce Station, Pa., J. Q. Eby, Altoona, Pa., and John H. Fertig, Milwaukee, Wis., write: "If living, we are anxious to learn the where-abouts of our fellow-prisoner at Andersenville, John H. Johnson, Co. L. 1st Pa. Res. Cav., who enlisted at Reading, Pa., July 31, 1861, and was captured June 21, 1864."

INTERESTED IN THE 12TH KY. CAV. Dudley Chapman, Livermore, Ky., writes: "My father, now dead, belonged to Co. D. 12th Ky. Cav. I am not yet 18 years old, but I read The National Tri-bune. I wish some one would write up some of the adventures of my father's regiment. Obed B. Chapman enlisted at Hartford, Ky. Successively he was promoted from private to Orderly Sergeant, then to Second Lieutenant, then to First Lieutenant. He died at the age of 69. I am an admirer of Si and Shorty, and would like to have the story of their cap-

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